

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

HULL'S GEOLOGICAL AGE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN.¹—A quarto of 12 pages illustrated by 3 sketch maps and several sectional drawings. The author opposes the doctrine of the permanency of oceans and continents, held by Dana, Le Conte and Dr. Wallace, and cites facts derived from observations in the region of the North Atlantic to uphold Lyell's views of the repeated interchange of oceans and continents. He refers the date of the oceanic condition of the Atlantic area, and of the continental conditions of Eastern America and Western Europe to the close of the Palæozoic epoch.

BOULENGER'S REPTILES AND BATRACHIANS OF THE SOL-OMON ISLANDS.2—The position of this group of islands, on the limits of two great zoological districts, renders the study of its fauna of special interest, as it is the point where many of the Papuasian and Polynesian forms intermingle. The author gives a list of all the species hitherto found in the Solomon group, with notes on the general habitats. It includes nineteen reptiles and nine batrachians, some of which are restricted to these islands. The plates are admirable in every respect; the drawing is spirited, most of the batrachians especially so. The most remarkable discovery recorded is that of the genus Ceratobatrachus Boul, a form which represents in the Firmisternial Salientia the Hemiphractus of the Arciferous line. The parallel is shown in the mandibular teeth and the huge dermoossification of the head. This discovery nearly completes the parallels between the Arcifera and the Firmisternia.

BENNETT AND MURRAY'S CRYPTOGAMIC BOTANY.3—As stated in the Introduction, "No general hand-book of cryptogamic botany has appeared in the English language since the Rev. M. J. Berkley's in 1857." In this period, almost one-third of a century, since the preparation of that famous and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> On the Geological Age of the North Atlantic Ocean. By Edward Hull, LL D., F.R.S., F.G.S., Director of the Geol. Sur. of Ireland. Extract from the Scientific Trans. Roy. Dublin Soc., Vol. III., 1885.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> On the Reptiles and Batrachians of the Solomon Islands. By G. A. Boulenger, F.Z.S. Extract from Trans. Zool. Soc., Vol. XII., 1886.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> A Handbook of Cryptogamic Botany. By Alfred W. Bennett, M.A., B.Sc., F.L.S., Lecturer on Botany at St. Thomas' Hospital; and George Murray, F.L.S., Senior Assistant, Department of Botany, British Museum, and Examiner in Botany, Glasgow University. With 378 Illustrations. London: Longmans, Guerny and Co.; and New York: 15 East 16th Street. 1889. All rights reserved. 12mo, pp. viii., 473.